Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, December 4, 1816.

(Volume 27.) (Number 1383.

Advertisement.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON THE PREMISES;

On Saturday the 11th January next,

At twelve o' Clock at noon,

Unless previously disposed of by Private Bargain,

THAT valuable Estate, the property of Doctor STEWART at Mazagon, consisting of a spacious, elegant, and substantially built HOUSE in excellent repair, with extensive Offices, Stable and Outhouses adjoining; and a Garden of about 15½ acres or nearly 21 beegas of ground, containing seven large Wells of good water, and well stocked with a great variety of the choicest Fruit-trees—the whole surrounded by a Chunam and Stone wall.

Further particulars may be learnt by application to COWASJEE MONACKJEE or EDULJEE CURSETJEE.

Bombay 25th September, 1816.

જાહેર ખબર

પહેલેનો ઘેર મેલ નહી વેચાશેતો જાહેર લીલાંઉ કરીને વેચશે * તેજ ગાઉપર શનીશર વારને દીને ના રીખં(૧૧)મી આવતી જાનેવારીહ અપોરનાં કલાક (૧૨)ને અમલે મીલકત કીમતી * હમીલકત દા અંતર ઈશટોઅરટનીછે શ્રીમજગા મ મધે ઘેર(૧)ઘણુંમોટું નાહ૪ા ના૦મજબુત બાંધેલું અને તે ઘેર શારીતરહ મરમત કીધેલું છે અને જગા ઘણી કોશાદે છે અને તબે લો તથા બાહારનાં ઘેરે ને લગ નાછ અન બાગ(૧)છે તમધે આ શરે જાત આંનાં (૧૫૫) શાડાપદ ર પાકે છે * અને આશરે [૨૧] હેક વીશં વીઘાં જમીનછે * તેમધે કુવા [૭] શાત શારા પાંણીનાં મોટા અ ને મજબુત પાકા બાંધેલાછે * નાળતેમધે ઘણીહેક તરેહ તરેહ નરેહનાં ઉમદા મેવાનાં જાડાછે નાળતેશરવે જગા નાળતેહની આ શ પ્રશની પરતી દવાલ ચુનાં પાંણથરથી પાકી બાંધેલીછે * હેકાણે આગલ ખબર જોઈહે

ESTATE

Of the late Lieut. Colonel James Douglas, a beautiful Country Residence, East Side of Malabar Hill.

For Sale.

ON THE 1st OF JANUARY 1817,

WILL BE SOLD

At Public Auction,

Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,

THAT

MODERN BUILT HOUSE,

WITH

Offices and Garden,

AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY

Captain Goodfellow.

THE Dwelling consists of an upper roomed Bungalo, substantially built of stone and chunam, and well calculated to accommodate a small family. The dining room, on the ground floor, is ceiled with lath and plaster, and the whole of the upper apartments are ceiled in the same manner. The flooring of the lower apartments are terrace, of the upper plank. It has been built about 8 years, and is in an excellent state of repair. The Garden is well stocked with Fruit-Trees that are just now beginning to bear, and, altho' small, is as much as will require two Gardeners to keep in a complete state of cultivation. There is a well in the garden which affords an ample supply of good water. The ground comprises an extent of about 3,345 square yards or about 55 Burgas and a quarter.

For a plan of this Estate and conditions of Sale, apply at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 4th December 1816

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late *John Hunter Esq.* of the Partnership Firm of *Hunter, Hay and Co.* having been granted by the SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT MADRAS, to *Mr. George Hay* and *Mr. William Simpson* the Executors, in India, thereby appointed, it is hereby notified, that the said Executors require payment to be made without delay of the Debts due to that partnership, to enable them to close the partnership concern on the 30th April One thousand eight hundred and seventeen (1817) until which period the present Firm will continue, and from that time the business will be carried on by the remaining partners under the Firm of *Hay* and *Simpson*.

Madras, 12th November, 1816.

BENGAL

PROVIDENT SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED THE 1ST OCT. 1815.

NOTICE.—In order to afford every facility to Subscribers in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and that Residents therein may participate in the benefits that the increasing capital must be productive of to the rising population of India, the Directors have appointed Messrs. BINNEY and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. FORBES and Co. of Bombay, to be Agents to this Society—of whom the printed Regulations and Forms for Subscribers to fill up, may be obtained in the same manner as on reference to the undersigned, at the Office of Messrs. PALMER and Co. who are the Treasurers.

Subscriptions subject to Interest on the Amount of the respective Premiums from the 1st of October 1815, to the day of entry, including Agent's Charges, will continue to be received for the First Class until the 31st of December 1816, when the Books will close, and the amount subscribed accumulate until the expiration of the first 14 years; after which, a Dividend of the whole capital will be made to the Survivors, conformably to the 24th Article of the Regulations, which are published for general information in the Calcutta Directories for the present year. The number of Shares already entered is (678) Six Hundred and Seventy-eight.

By Authority of the Directors:

THOMAS KING,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA;
21st February, 1816.

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of obtaining Shares in the First Class of the *Bengal Provident Society* (which closes on the 31st instant) are requested to apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co. the Agents, previous to the 21st, as the Blank Certificates will be forwarded on that day to Calcutta.

Bombay, 4th December, 1816.

NOTICE.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WERGE, of H. M. 17th Dragoons, having taken charge of the Effects of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL GREVILLE of the said Corps, deceased, agreeably to the Articles of War, any persons having Claims on the Estate, are desired to send them in forthwith.

Kaira, 20th November, 1816

CARD.

MR. MACVEIGH'S *Seminary*

BOMBAY.

A LARGE and Spacious House in Nesbitt's Lane, next door to Sir Roger de Faria, and formerly in the occupancy of Mitchell and Co.

Mr. Macveigh presents his best thanks to the Parents and Guardians who have for the last six years patronized his Seminary for the Education of Youth, and pledges himself to his friends, and the public in general, that such attention will be paid to the health, education, and morals of the Children intrusted to his care, as may entitle him to a continuance of their confidence.

TERMS.

FOR YOUTH of both sexes, Board and Education, including attendants and washing, and Young Ladies Needlework.

CHILDREN, from five to twelve years of age.

Thirty-five Rupees per mensem, for a single Scholar; (Pocket money excepted).

Sixty-five Rupees per mensem, for two Scholars, and

Ninety Rupees per mensem, for three Scholars, belonging to one family, accompanying each other, and continuing together.

EXTRA CHARGES will be made separately for those who wish to be instructed in Music and Dancing; also for Medical attendance.

YOUNG LADIES and GENTLEMEN under five, & above 12 years of age, TERMS according to agreement.

PARENTS or GUARDIANS to provide Clothing, Bedding, &c. For Ladies, two dozen suits, and a pelisse. Gentlemen a dozen Suits and a dress Jacket. And for Children of both sexes, a dozen night-dresses, and a dozen towels. Bedding consisting of a cot and curtains, bed, pillow, and bed linen. Also, a knife, fork, silver desert-spoon, &c.

MR. and MRS. MACVEIGH will, if required, provide the whole, or any part of the above articles, on moderate terms.

No EXTRA CHARGES for Children remaining at the School during vacation: but Children absent during vacation, or otherwise, the full charges to continue as if present.

PLAN.

THE SCHOOL is modelled and conducted upon the Reverend Doctor Bell's universally approved system.

SILVER MEDALS are distributed at Christmas to those who distinguish themselves in their studies. Medals are also worn by Teachers, and the heads of classes.

DEMI MEDALS are given as Premiums for good conduct.

RULES.

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS residing at Outstations to make monthly Remittances thro' one of the Hon'ble Company's Pay Offices, or their Agents at the Presidency.

CHILDREN are allowed to visit their Friends, on the first Sunday in each month, and during the annual vacations, but at no other period, excepting on urgent occasions.

A MONTH'S notice to be given previously to the removal of any Child from the School, otherwise the charges to continue to the end of the month.

VACATIONS.

EASTER—From Thursday before to Wednesday after,
WHITSUNTIDE—From Thursday before to Wednesday after,
CHRISTMAS—From 21st Decr. to 10th January following.

} both days inclusive

Bombay, 30th November 1816.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

On Monday the 30th Proximo,

WILL BE SOLD

by

Eduljee Cursetjee,

AT HIS AUCTION ROOMS,

In Medows Street,

30 *Cases of highly polished British Marble,*

CONSISTING of Slabs of various sizes for flooring with, and others of large dimensions, well adapted for Tables or Tomb Stones.

Bombay, 4th December, 1816.

Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 4th December, 1816.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22TH NOVEMBER, 1816.

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutnent Marcus Blackall of the 2d Bat. 6th Regiment Native Infantry to be linguist in the Mahratta Language to that Battalion from the 9th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—December 2d Ship Sullemany, Captain Robert Sharpitch, from China.

PASSENGER.

Mrs. Ferron, from Mallaca.

Ditto 2d Ship Ann, Captain Thomas Riddock, from China.

PASSENGER.

Captain Henderson,
Lieut. Col Barcley.

Ditto 3d Ship Kusrovee, Captain A. G. S. Waddington, from the Guiph.

SAILED.—November 27th Brig Hope, Captain R. R. Tate, to Columbo.—Do. 30th Brig Adventure, Captain John Benson to Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 27th November, by the Rev. N. Wade, Lieutenant J. Richards Adjutant of the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment N. I. to Miss Eliza Mignan, daughter of Lieut. Col. Mignan.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH DECEMBER 1816.

The Sulamany and Ann, of this port, arrived on Monday, from China. The latter sailed from thence on the 11th of October. By these ships we hear, that our embassy to the Court of Pekin had failed in attaining its object, and that Lord Amherst had, consequently, left the imperial city, and was on his return, overland, to Canton No interview with the Emperor had taken place and none of our presents, save a solitary coral necklace, had been received. We further learn that the cause of failure originated with the justifiable refusal of his Lordship to assent to the humiliating etiquette required of those who approach the *sacred* person of the Emperor. It is right, however, we should state that tho' the truth of the above intelligence was relied on at Canton, yet no communications from the embassy itself had been received on the subject.

The General Hewit, with the presents, on board, had arrived at Macao, from the Yellow Sea, but in consequence of having departed from thence without a *chop* from the Emperor, all intercourse with the shore, except for provisioning and watering was denied to her officers and men.

Turkey Opium had found its way into China, & had greatly reduced the price of that article from Bengal.

The *Ann* left the following Ships at Macao,—viz. The Buckinghamshire, Cabalva, Balcarras, Surat Castle, Lady Melville, Lord Lindock, Cornwallis, Marchioness of Exeter, Cumberland, Castle Huntly, Hugh Inglis, Marquis Huntly, Coldstream, General Hewit, Windham, 12 Country Ships, 15 Americans, 1 Dutch, and 1 Dane.

We understand, that the next Bombay China fleet will consist of eight ships.

The Orpheus will be ready to sail for England on the 15th instant.

The Hon. Company's extra Ships Ann, Captain Masson, and Alexander, Captain Cobb, will sail from this port to-morrow; and we are informed the after packet will be dispatched to them about the 10th or 11th instant. The following is a list of the passengers, intending to proceed home by those vessels:—

PASSENGERS PER ALEXANDER.

Mrs. Munro—Mrs. Davies,—Miss L. Anstruther,—Miss Keys,—Miss Mackenzie,—Hay Clephane, Esq.—Captain Tandy, 1st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. Davies, H. M. 47th. Regt.—Lieut. Wamby,—Cornet Walker, M. E.—Master Fallon,—Master Goodger.

PASSENGERS PER ANN.

Lieut. Col. Wm. Roome, Lady and Child,—Captain Wilkinson, Lady and Child,—Mrs. Ashburner, and 5 children,—Mrs. Kennett,—Miss West,—Miss Morrison,—Captain Leckey,—Mr. Wallace,—Cor. De Lancey, in charge of invalids.

The Ann and Alexander complete their loading at Tellicherry.

We have extracted from the Chronicle of the 25th of June, some observations on the present state of England, which are calculated to appal the stoutest British heart, and certainly could we persuade ourselves, that party spirit did not bias the judgement of the Editor, we should quake exceedingly for the dearest interests of our native country; but, as we cannot so persuade ourselves, we are able to peruse, with more complacency than many others can, the alarming representations he so frequently makes. Not that we refuse credence to *all* which he advances; much of what he describes to be true, we believe to be so, and so believing it is impossible for us not to look otherwise than anxiously forward for the next intelligence from Europe.

He, however, who supposes, that a prosperous change will immediately, or even shortly, take place, will find himself miserably deceived; months, and perhaps years, must roll away, ere plenty will, again, be scattered "*o'er a smiling land*".

The account we lately published of the Liverpool Election was taken from a journal extremely hostile to the cause of Mr. Canning. The one, however, which will be found in our columns, of to-day, is derived from a paper which warmly espouses his interests.

We have made two extracts from the Calcutta Papers which we sincerely hope may attract the attention of those, who are better able than we are to remedy the evils, to which the community of this settlement are, at present, subject, thro' the insolence and extortion of Mestries, Hamauls and Servants.

SEROOR,—26TH, NOV. 1816.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette,

SIR,

Our great moralist Dr. Johnson has remarked, that the most agreeable employment or profession would become irksome and intolerable, were we confidently assured of it's continuance for life. Thus perpetuity, tho' an essential ingredient in celestial felicity, seems of all earthly enjoyments the bane and destroyer. That the same cause should produce different effects, that that which confers solidity and worth on the happiness of Heaven, should at the same time nullify or embitter the pleasures of earth, may justly be considered as a subject of wonder; yet wonderful tho' it be, it is not inexplicable. That we may wish perennity to any enjoyment, it is requisite that that enjoyment be in itself solid and substantial, and, from without, pure and unalloyed; but as of this description is nothing terrestrial, to nothing terrestrial can perennity be desired. Experience corroborates this deduction of reason. To render one weary of his situation what more is necessary than to convince him of it's permanence? Where is the merchant that amidst the tumults of business and the anxieties of traffic, designs not, eventually, retirement and repose? What sailor under the perils and labor of a maritime life, is not solaced by the hope of a happy conclusion? From whatever motive we enter into the numerous engagements of life, whether from avarice, ambition or necessity, we still expect, in them all, variation, and it is by this expectation, only, that we are enabled to support the hardships and miseries peculiar to each. So resistlessly charming is novelty, that without it the most delightful occupations would excite disgust and abhorrence! Wretched then, truly wretched must be that condition, which in itself is disagreeable, and to which is superadded perœval duration! Great must be the miseries of the Soldier who is enlisted for life!

We are indebted for the most sublime discoveries and inventions to clowns and plebeians. A boor claims the honor of discovering the wonderful properties of the magnet. The monks, Swartz and Benalt, the former the inventor of gunpowder the latter the first contriver of glass, were men of no extraordinary talents. Iron the most useful of metals owes its vast estimation to no man of genius: mere accident brought it to light; and no Newton discovered the mariner's compass. Where then's the phenomenon if the rigorous lot of the Sepoy be ameliorated by me?

I have before shewn that employment of *any* kind, if known to be endless, ceases to delight. What then are the cogitations of a man when entering on perpetual servitude? He stands irresolute and reluctant. He carefully considers the various ways of procuring subsistence, finds them all impracticable, and enters the army. He enters———from necessity! This being his motive what are his resolves. To live with the utmost economy, to eat but half of what is necessary for his sustenance,* to collect a few rupees, and to desert the first opportunity. This is one evil—there are more. The Sepoy's whole attention, whilst in the service, is directed towards the accomplishment of his object. Harsh treatment real or imagined, strengthens his resolution. He learns his duty by compulsion; he multiplies his miseries, and from a belief that they are to be perpetual, he magnifies the slightest inconveniences into intolerable hardships. Infuriated by delay and the chastisements which, ere this, his misdemeanors may have incurred, he resolves at once to terminate his sufferings and recompence his labors: he renounces his integrity,* plunders his comrades, and decamps to his country.

Thus are lost experienced soldiers, and thus is the army overrun with boorish recruits, who moreover for at least a year are but a burthen to their employers.

Still is the deserter baneful to the public weal. By his injurious representations of the life of a soldier, his countrymen are deterred from embracing it.

I have hitherto considered the case of a single soldier, the miseries he endures, and the mischief he is capable of doing; but if we imagine these sentiments to be general, how serious is the detriment to the service, and how necessary the application of a remedy.

As the evils above enumerated, have been shewn to proceed *solely* from the present system of enlisting sepoys for life, it follows as a necessary consequence that they would all be avoided by the adoption of a system precisely the reverse. Let us suppose then the sepoy were enlisted for the period of 8 years. Let us consider the advantages and inconveniences that would attend this innovation. The first important advantage is the removal of all those evils which exist under the present regulation. People might then enter the service from choice. They would no longer be inclined to desert. The desire of starving themselves and hoarding up money would therefore be weaker. As they enter voluntarily they will learn their duty voluntarily, and direct their attention towards it. Harsh treatment would never be imagined where it did not exist, and where it did, the conciousness of its being transient would render it of easy endurance. No slight inconvenience would be magnified into a hardship; hardships on the contrary would dwindle into insignificance. As no one would desert, no one would be deterred from enlisting by the dissuasion of deserters. The army also would not be so frequently recruited. The second great advantage is, the prevalence of happiness and contentment. It has ever been deemed a matter of importance to induce the people governed to acquiessce in the government. That which is to be done, will be done willingly, and that which is willingly done, will be better done. Need I mention as a third advantage, the satisfaction which generous minds will receive from the consciousness of having diffused ease and felicity over so large a part of the human race? Let us now inquire what objections may be made to this proposal. I can discern but one. It can be said that men who *may* depart after 8 years service will generally do so; and that thus the army will suffer an octennial deprivation of hundreds of its experienced veterans, and consequently an octennial burthen of paying and instructing hundreds of raw and useless recruits. I reply that those men who would accept their dismissal if they could get it, would dismiss themselves if they could not; and that not one man of a hundred that wish to desert, is kept in the service by the fear of incurring the penalties consequent on desertion.† He remains from a hope either of promotion, or obtaining a pension, or being admitted on the invalid establishment; and these motives would have equal efficacy in retaining him under the system proposed. We may therefore be almost positive, that no more men would accept their discharge after 8 year's service, than will now *desert* after serving that time. Now, if a man wish to leave the service, he will desert; if he wish to remain, those very reasons that incline him, viz. the hope of advancement, of a pension &c. will incline him equally, when engaged for a limitted period. Thus no injury whatever can result from this method, but the most beneficial effects are inevitable. I leave the further consideration of this subject to persons of maturer judgment and greater experience.

I am,
Sir
your humble Servant
KHYRKHAUHI SIPAUH.

* It is a well known fact that many sepoys have been invalided or discharged from debility produced wholly by their denying themselves sufficient refreshment. For what purpose would they thus stint themselves did they propose to remain in the service, until regularly dismissed.

* Few incitements are requisite to induce an Indian to give up his honesty.

† Even the instances in which deserters have been recovered, demonstrate the facility with which they imagine they may conceal themselves. They have been found chiefly in other corps, and sometimes in the Artillery. Now, as all these are likely sooner or later to be stationed together, would a sepoy desert from one and enter another, were he not assured that no search or inquiry would be made for him?

Calcutta.

We are happy to find that an Ordinance has been passed by Government for the regulation of the conduct of mechanics and workmen within the limits of Calcutta, and for the punishment of those, who neglect or refuse to perform their engagements, either by failing in their attendance at the time or place of work, or absenting themselves during the hours of work, or refusing to work at such time or place or during such hours of work. There is also a clause we understand in the Ordinance in question, to punish all persons combining to raise the rate of wages or lessen the hour of work. A former ordinance has provided for the punishment of workmen leaving their work unfinished.

In the Ordinance lately passed there is also a provision for the punishment of artificers and workmen purloining or embezzling the materials given to them to work up or fashion, or the articles given to them to clean, alter or repair, or for fraudulently detaining them from the owners. We have not seen the regulation, but we understand that it is framed for the purpose of preventing the frauds and abuses which have so long prevailed to the prejudice of the European tradesmen in this City, who have not only sustained great pecuniary losses, but have hitherto been unable to perform *their* contracts. We sincerely hope that a similar regulation will be passed, for the benefit and protection of those who are under necessity of employing native workmen or artificers beyond the limits of Calcutta.

[*Suppl. to the Ind. Gaz.—Oct.* 28.

As it does not seem to be understood by the public that the misconduct of servants can be punished by the Police under existing regulations, we republish the following Ordinance passed by the Governor General in Council in March last, from which it will be seen that every sort of irregularity, not amounting to crime, is comprehended in its provisions, and that individuals and families *can* have redress if they substantiate their grievances. The Ordinance has been followed by the Magistrates of Calcutta, since its first promulgation. A case of not very uncommon occurrence came before the Police lately. A Khansaman had been in the habit of serving two masters and receiving wages from both. One gentleman was accustomed to dine early, and the Khidmutgars waited on him at tea in the evening. But one day a few friends having called upon him, he ordered dinner in the evening. The Khansaman was not to be found, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was engaged at the house of his second master. The fact being proved, he was sentenced, in conformity with the Ordinance, to imprisonment and hard labor for two months.

"And whereas domestic Servants of every description, have an easy and speedy mode of redress for any assaults or violence committed against them by their Masters or Mistresses, under an Ordinance registered in the aforesaid supreme Court, on the Eleventh Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourteen, and for the recovery of their Wages in the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small Debts; but their Masters and Mistresses have no Tribunal at present to appeal to against them for any *wilful miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, or neglect of duty;* And whereas many complaints arise of such miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence and neglect of duty, and of the want of lawful means of [illegible] thought by us just and reasonable, and [illegible] it is will tend to preserve the good Order and Civil Government of the Town of Calcutta and the said Settlement of Fort William, if a suitable remedy be provided against the said grievances;

Be it therefore further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, that from and after the due Registry and publication of this Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any *two Justices of the Peace,* acting in and for the Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William aforesaid, upon complaint made to them against any menial Servant employed in or about the House or Out-House, or in or about the Stables or Coach-Houses of any Person in Calcutta and the Settlement of Fort William aforesaid of and concerning *any miscarriage, ill behaviour, insolence, or neglect of duty, in such Service, or towards his, her or their respective Masters or Mistresses,* to take cognizance of such Complaint, to issue their *Warrants* for bringing the Party or Parties complained of before them, to hear the said Parties, to examine Witnesses and having taken in writing the substance of the Complaint, Defence, and evidence, to acquit or convict the Person or Persons so accused; and in case of conviction, *to adjudge the Party so convicted to im-*

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on 28 June, 2017

prisonment in the House of Correction of the Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William aforesaid, there to be kept to hard labour for a time not exceeding *two months*; or to imprisonment in the Common Gaol of the said Town of Calcutta and Settlement of Fort William, for such time not exceeding *two months*; and by Warrant under their Hands and Seals to commit the said Offender or Offenders, according to their said respective sentences.

MOIRA,
N. B. EDMONSTONE,
ARCHD. SETON,
G. DOWDESWELL.

Read and Published this 23d March 1816.
A. MACKIER, *Reading Clerk.*
C. M. RICKETTS, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*
[*Calcutta Gazette,—October* 31.

English Extracts.

As the prorogation of Parliament will soon take place, we earnestly hope the opportunity afforded by the few intervening days will not be permitted to escape, without a solemn remonstrance from our Representatives against the pertinacious disposition of Ministers to set at nought every appeal made on the present distressed state of the empire. We really are at a loss to conceive what it is that will have the effect of awakening them from their apathy, when we know it to be a fact, that one half of the official hours in Downing-street are occupied in receiving from all parties, and from every quarter, details of the alarming difficulties now threatening to embarrass and perplex us throughout the country.

Many of the descendants of great and worthy families, who were once the ornament and support of the districts in their respective neighbourhoods, are now content to shelter themselves for a time from the horrors of insolvency, by the dangerous expedient of charging their estates with monies borrowed at an usurious interest—and the profligacy of the public expenditure has so far outstripped their individual efforts at economy, that the majority of them are rather in a situation to seek relief from their tenants, than to listen to applications for a reduction of their rental.

The tenants, who form the great body of the agricultural interest, are suffering heavily under the burthens imposed on them, and are scarcely able to meet the demands of the tax-gatherer. Perhaps there never was a more loyal set of men than among this description of people, whose complaints against the mismanagement of our resources must carry with them a double weight—and we may even say, there is an interesting peculiarity in the humble expression of their grievances. They all, in one language, exclaim—we are ever willing to contribute largely to the exigencies of the State, but the poor rates, local assessments, and taxes are so great, we *cannot* pay them, and hope the Government may see the necessity of retrenchment. The consequence is, that trade is on the decline, with bankruptcy and ruin suspended over the establishment of each retail dealer in the kingdom—and the last and unavoidable result is, that thousands of poor persons are turned adrift from the manufactories, literally wandering about for employment, any employment which may procure them bread!

If this representation depended alone on private information, we dare not hazard to proclaim it, but unfortunately an appeal may be made to each country member, whether we may not take blame to ourselves for underrating, rather than exaggerating the general distress of the community. The columns of provincial papers are filled with most afflicting details of such distress, and we fairly confess ourselves inadequate to convey a due impression of it.

But this is not all, we are not stooping down from the seat of riches and of splendour to give ear to the complaints of an inferior order of the community, for the failures in the Metropolis itself, during the last few years, and even within a few hours, (as noticed in our paper of Friday) are such as might annal the advocate of the

Under these circumstances then, it may be asked, what is to be done, for something must be done?—and we have heard of a curious project of recommending all proprietors of estates to repair to their country residences, & by their presence to promote the employment of the labouring classes. Now let us candidly inquire, of what utility this can be, unless such recommendation be accompanied with a sacred assurance, that the time of Ministers shall be devoted to an *effectual retrenchment*, and the saving of some millions in the public expenditure. Without an assurance of this kind, the proposed recommendation can have no beneficial effect, when the country gentlemen have lost all confidence in the disposition of Ministers to economise.

Under this impression, their thoughts are chiefly employed on the most judicious regulations for bearing up against any new burthens which the lavish waste of our finances may bring upon us, instead of being enabled to contribute to the wants of their poorer neighbours. Indeed the times are such, that every family is obliged to look forward to its own protection, and the welfare of each establishment is held in suspence as the fate of those under him, feeling utterly dismayed at the contemplation of the impending storm.

We cannot wonder then at the indignation excited by the late disgusting jobs, or that the call for retrenchment should be *universal*; and we warn Ministers not to place themselves at issue with the nation on a cause so unfavourable. The *popular voice*, constitutionally expressed, can never be disregarded with safety. Indeed this is an axiom in politics which has been admitted by all men in power, however weak or infatuated. At the period of the religious persecutions by the bigoted JAMES, on hearing an uproar near the Royal camp, he inquired the cause? His courtiers told him—"It was nothing but the rejoicing for the acquittal of the Bishops." To which the KING emphatically replied—"*do you call that nothing? ! !*"

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June* 25.

"At Ketley, Madely, and other parts of the county, many smelting furnaces have been extinguished and the workmen turned adrift, which, of course, has occasioned forges, and collieries to stop also. In this county, and the adjoining one of Stanford, 43 furnaces have stopped working, each of which employed from 200 to 250 men; or, including forgemen, it may be said, that each concern gave labour to at least 300 men—so that no less than twelve thousand—many with destitute families—have been dismissed, to wander in search of subsistence. We have seen them for some time past travelling along our roads, or passing from house to house in this town, asking "for a Job," with manly firmness, and not obtruding their complaints or mentioning the wants of their families, unless led into conversation by some sympathising inquirer. Their quiet endurance of distress gives them a double claim upon our endeavours to afford them relief."

[*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

The county of Sussex has for several weeks been much alarmed by the story of a strange animal, resembling a wolf, which has been seen upon the downs, and which has committed various depredations upon the flocks. Some wag at Ditcheling, taking advantage of the above circumstances, stuffed the skin of a donkey, one day last week, which, with the addition of a goat's head, he passed, unobserved, in a field where an old man was busily engaged at work. The individual in question soon espied the dreadful monster, and quickly hastened to the village to give the alarm. The inhabitants instantly armed themselves, and surrounded the field, while two or three veterans ventured into the retreat of the supposed sleeping animal, and after using their muskets with incredible correctness, the *hoax* was discovered, to the no small discomfiture of the parties concerned.

A new Invention—The attention of the public has been greatly attracted at Newcastle, by the appearance of a newly invented boat propelling machine. It acts upon a new principle, and seems perfectly free from the objections that may be made to the wheels of the steam packet at present in use.

THEATRICAL EXAMINER.
No. 289.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. KEAN had for his benefit on Wednesday the Comedy of *Every Man in his Humour*. This play acts much better than it reads. It has been observed of BEN JONSON that he painted not so much human nature as temporary manners, not the characters of man, but their *humours*, that is to say, peculiarities of phrase, modes of dress, gesture, &c. which becoming obsolete, and being in themselves altogether arbitrary and fantastical, have become unintelligible and uninteresting. *Brainworm* is a particularly dry & abstruse character. We neither know his business nor his motives, his plots are as intricate as they are useless, and the ignorance of those he imposes upon wonderful. This is the impression in reading it. Yet from the bustle and activity of this character on the stage, the changes of dress, the variety of affected tones and gipsey jargon, and the limping, distorted gestures, it is a very amusing exhibition, as Mr. MUNDEN plays it. *Bobadil* is the only actually remaining character in the play, or which tells equally in the closet, and the theatre. The rest, *Master Matthew*, *Master Stephen*, *Cob* and *Cob's Wife*, were living in the sixteenth century. But from the very oddity of their appearance and behaviour, they have a very droll and even picturesque effect when acted. It seems a revival of the dead. We believe in their existence when we see them. As an example of the power of the stage in giving reality and interest to what otherwise would be without it, we might mention the scene in which *Brainworm* praises *Master Stephen's* leg. The folly here is insipid from its seeming carried to an excess,—till we see it: and then we laugh the more at it, the more incredible we thought it before.

The pathos in the principal character, *Kitely*, is "as dry as the remainder biscuit after a voyage." There is, however, a certain good sense, discrimination, or *logic* of passion in the part, which Mr. KEAN pointed in such a way as to give considerable force to it. In the scene where he is about to consider the secret of his jealousy to his servant, *Thomas*, he was exceedingly happy in the working himself up to the execution of his design, and in the repeated failure of his resolution. The reconciliation scene with his wife had [illegible] that "she may sing, may go to balls, may dance," and the interruption of this sudden tide of concession with the restriction—"though I had rather you did not do all this"—was a master-stroke. It was perhaps the first time a parenthesis was ever spoken on the stage as it ought to be. Mr. KEAN certainly often repeats his artifice of abrupt transition in the tones by which he expresses different passions, and still it always pleases,—we suppose because it is natural. This gentleman is not only a good actor in himself, but he is the cause of good acting in others. The whole play was got up very effectually. Considerable praise is due to the industry and talent shewn by Mr. HARLEY, in *Captain Bobadil*. He did his best in it, and that was not ill. He delivered the Captain's well-known proposal for the pacification of Europe, by killing twenty of them each his man a day, with good emphasis and discretion. *Bobadil* is undoubtedly the hero of the piece; his extravagant affectation carries the sympathy of the audience along with it, and his final defeat and exposure, though exceedingly humourous, is the only affecting circumstance in the play. Mr. HARLEY's fault, in this and other characters is, that he too frequently assumes mechanical expressions of countenance and bye-tones of humour, which have not any thing to do with the individual part. Mr. HUGHES personified *Master Matthew* to the life; he appeared "like a man made after supper of a cheese-paring." MUNDEN did *Brainworm* with laudable quaintness. OXBERRY's *Master Stephen* was very happily hit off; nobody plays the traditional fool of the English stage so well; he seems not only foolish, but fond of folly. The two young gentlemen, *Master Well-bred* and *Master Edward Knowell*, were the only insipid characters.

The Examiner.

ALI PASHA.

Ali was born at Tepelene, a small town in the interior of Albania. His father held the rank of a Pasha of two tails, but was not possessed of any extensive power; and he died when Ali was only fifteen. In a district so turbulent, and filled with hostile and warlike leaders, the young chief was necessarily placed in a very critical situation. He is himself accustomed to boast, that he began his fortune with sixty paras and a musket; and an Albanian, who attended a late enlightened traveller (Mr. Hobhouse), declared, that he remembered to have seen Ali with his jacket out at elbows. Ali was ere long driven from Tepellene, his native place, and was abandoned by almost every follower. A plan was next formed for his destruction, by the inhabitants of Gardiki, a neighbouring town, and for this purpose they surrounded, in the night-time, a village where he had taken refuge. Ali escaped through a garden, but his mother and sister fell into the hands of the Gardikiotes, and were treated with every species of indignity; wrongs for which he afterwards took a dreadful vengeance. His address and activity enabled him gradually to repair his fortunes. He insinuated himself into the favour of Coul Pasha, then the principal chief of Albania, whose daughter he at length married. Having thus been enabled to collect some followers he succeeded in surprising his present capital Joannina, and in prevailing upon the Porte to recognize him as Pasha of that important district. From this time he took the lead among the Albanian Chiefs, employing sometimes force, sometimes money, and sometimes treachery, to increase his authority, and add to the extent of his dominions. The most formidable adversaries with whom Ali had to contend, were the Suliotes, a people placed in the southern extremity of Albania. They inhabit an almost inaccessible range of mountains, beneath whose gloomy shade winds a river, which Dr. Holland conjectures, on very plausible grounds, to be the Acheron of the ancients: the strength of their native bulwarks, their passion for war and contempt of death, made them the terror of Albania, which they frequently invaded; while no foreign power had ever ventured to scale the tremendous barriers by which they were guarded. Ali at length succeeded, partly by force, and partly by bribery, in gaining the passes which led into their country; and the whole nation, after a furious resistance, was reduced to subjection, and partly extirpated. In 1811 and 1812, Ali attacked and defeated the Pashas of Berat and Delvino, by which means he gained possession of some of the finest parts of Albania, and a population of between two and 300,000 souls. Tepellene, his native place, now fell into his hands; and now also it was that he obtained the means of inflicting signal vengeance on Gardiki. With his accustomed duplicity, he pretended a complete oblivion of all grounds of resentment, until he had surrounded and inclosed the city with his troops; when upwards of 700 of those inhabitants who were supposed to have been most deeply involved in the ancient guilt, were dragged into a large khan near the city, and bound together with cords. On a signal given by Ali, the Albanian soldiery, who were stationed on the walls of the khan, began a discharge of musketry, which continued until the destruction of the whole seven hundred was completed. It seems impossible to define with perfect precision, either the extent of Ali's dominions, or the degree of authority which he posseses. Even within Albania, the Pachalic of Scutari remains still independent. The tract over which he bears sway, is bounded on the north by an irregular line, extending from Durazzo to the Gulph of Salonica; it comprehends the mountainous district of Macedonia, nearly the whole of Thessaly, and great part of Lavidia. On the eastern side, he is kept in check by Ismael Bey, who possesses an authority as independent over the plains of Macedonia. In Albania his power is almost absolute; and while little regard is paid to the Imperial firman, a letter with the signature of Ali commands implicit obedience. The Albanians are enthusiastically attached to him; they view him as a native sovereign; they admire the energy of his character, and when they hear of any other chief, commonly remark, that "he has not a head like Ali." In the relations between Ali and the Court of Constantinople, mutual fear has hitherto preserved an outward good understanding. The progress of this enterprising chief has been long viewed with jealousy and alarm; but the Porte was never in a condition to hazard driving him into open rebellion. It has been found prudent, therefore, to invest him, by its firman, with the government of those provinces which the sword had already placed in his possession. Ali, on the other hand, pays an outward deference to the Porte; and remits to it some portion of the revenue which he collects. He has also uniformly supported that Power with nearly his whole force, against the foreign enemies with which it had to contend.

COURIER-COURT STREET, STRAND.

WILSON CRACKER and EASY FITZDUNGHILL,
Rat-catchers, Firework-makers, Dustmen, Scavengers, &c. &c. to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, Viscount Castlereagh, &c. &c. &c.

Have the pleasure of informing their numerous friends and the public in general, that they have just entered into Partnership with that able & distinguished ornament of their profession, Mr. George Canning, from Liverpool.

Ever grateful for past favours, they cannot but flatter themselves, in announcing this valuable addition to their concern, that an assiduous discharge of their duties will continue to ensure them that support, with which they have been hitherto so liberally honoured.

N. B. *Coats* turned, all sorts of *dirty* work, and any kind of *job* done. Agency transacted, and *Majorities* procured.

Old *Brass* to be parted with at a fair valuation, being *overstocked.*

Kitchen Stuff thankfully received in exchange for work done.

Cabinets changed, altered, or *repaired.*

Genuine *Irish Blackguard*, with *the Prince's* mixture. Likewise a few proof impressions (very scarce) of Sir John Marjoribanks as a Master Chimney sweeper, and Lord Compton as his boy; a fine bronze figure of Mr. Teed as Vulcan, one of Lord Binning as Narcissus, in plaster of Paris; and a colossal figure in wax of Lord Elmley, in the character of Tom Thumb. There is something very peculiar in this, from the size of the figure, contrasted with the insignificance of the character. Though the composition is of no value, the thing itself is well worth the attention of cap, hat, bonnet, or wig-makers, having been constantly used as a *block.*

The public are respectfully referred to the following attestations as to character:—

We the undersigned do, on our oaths, swear that George Canning did formerly serve, ourselves, our family, and our Noble Relative with *squibs*, which we on our conscience believe are not to be equalled by any rival artist. Though we do not equally approve of his *Roman Candles*, it is fair to state we have here the misfortune to differ with Lord Castlereagh, *at least with what he* professes as his opinion of their merits.

(Signed) BOGG BATHURST.
Witness my mark, BROTHER SHILEY.
Home Department, June 10 1816.

I. G. P. having lately much employed Wilson Cracker and Easy Fitzdunghill in conveying filth from my various offices, and in divers jobs, night-work, &c. &c. do declare that they have undertaken and executed work which no other *scavengers* or *nightmen* would have been concerned in, on account of its nauseous nature, for any remuneration whatever. I must also state, that Yarmouth assures me he has never met with such pure and unadulterated Irish Blackguard as theirs.

(Signed) G.

P. S. The greater part of the first, and the whole of the nine last editions of the Battles of Talavera, to be had on condition of removal.

[*The Morning Chronicle,—June* 18.

LIVERPOOL COURIER,—JUNE 12th.

THE ELECTION.—As we announced in a second edition of our last paper, Mr. Canning arrived here on Wednesday, and delivered his first address to a great multitude of his friends, who had assembled in front of Mr. Bolton's house, in Duke street. This address, which will be found in another part of our paper, was received with the warmest applause, and that applause was excited less by the eloquence of the speaker, however imposing, than by the candid and manly manner in which he presented himself to his constituents. It is in this respect particularly that Mr. Canning claims a high pre-eminence. He does not support himself by art and manœuvre; he flatters no prejudice; he excites no passions; he affects no mystery. Like a man clear in his own heart, and resting on principles which have been formed with caution, and confirmed by experience, he solicits support with a dignity which is at once the best reason why it should be given, and the best pledge that it will be used with strict integrity for the public alone. If Mr. Canning were an unknown person, this open manliness would make him friends; but it has double weight in connexion with his character, already known and already approved. Formed in the school of Mr. Pitt, the asserter of true British principles, and surrounded with unsullied honours of high office, and a long and consistent parliamentary life, we know what to expect from him, and we have the warrant of experience that we shall not be disappointed.

As Mr. Canning has invited his constituents to state their objection to his return, if they have any, and to propose any question to him as to his conduct since he represented them, promising to give them a full hearing, and a frank reply; we hope that if any of his friends have doubts as to his care of their interests, they will do him the justice to let him answer for himself; as for his direct opponents, they will not avail themselves of the offer. Their objections lie deeper, they are hostile not merely to Mr. Canning's principles as *his* principles; but to the principles themselves.—That hostility is old and inveterate; it is the result of the low unconstitutional whiggism of modern times, or of those truly revolutionary sentiments, which, under the name of radical reform, aim at anarchy and the overthrow of the great bases of our national security, peace, and happiness. Such men will talk about the Lisbon appointment and Mr. Canning's absence, for the purpose of making unfair impressions; and they will shun explanation, and shut their eyes upon the plainest facts, as owls shun day, and blink at the sun. Let it, however, not be forgotten, that the true opposition is on *other* grounds. The struggle as we said in our last, is *a struggle of principles.*

The opposite party endeavour to avail themselves of the distresses of the times to carry their object. This is a common practice. The bait they fish with leaves so much of the hook uncovered, that they can only hope to succeed in muddy water. They are the political empirics of the day, who feel the pulse only to recommend their own nostrums, and who affright the patient by a terrible display of his own bad symptoms, to make him the more willingly swallow the potion they may prescribe. It ill becomes those men, however, who have clamoured for peace, to cry out against its evils, now peace is restored. If peace, on the terms and in the circumstances we have obtained it, has produced so many calamities, what would *their peace* have done for us? A peace with Buonaparté on any terms, leaving him master of Europe, the controller of America, and the jealous enemy of our commerce? Let the public ask itself what the condition of the country would have now been, had their counsels been followed, and what claims they have to be considered as possessing the grand secret of removing our distresses, who have shown themselves on so many occasions utter bankrupts in political knowledge. Let their sagacious predictions, their tame and servile spirit to every enemy of their country, their fawning adulation of the great and invincible Napoleon, their sneers at our military exploits, their insensibility to national independence and honour, their activity in damping the ardour of patriotism, and hanging the leaden weight of their own despondency upon the energies of their country, all be recollected; and let it not be forgotten, that a great part of them, out of a lingering love to the French revolution, and to every man to which it gave an elevation and a name, still fills them with hostility to the Bourbons, leads them to hail every promise of new revolutions, and in some instances to sigh for the return of Buonaparté, utterly regardless of the wars which must again be the result, and the miseries which would again afflict their country. If these men can succeed in embodying their own sentiments and feelings in any candidate, whoever he may be, that candidate will not assuredly obtain the support of the freemen of Liverpool, and induce them, by supporting him, to renounce every public principle which it has been their boast to main-

tain and defend. If they find a candidate whose principles do not accord with their own, then is their opposition gratuitously mischievous.

But we proceed to the events of the week. On Monday se'nnight, as we stated in our last, Mr. Canning's friends met at the Golden Lion, to take into consideration the measures to be adopted for securing his re-election. On the motion of Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. Bolton was called to the chair, amidst the plaudits of the meeting, and a committee was formed. The respectability of this meeting, and the interest taken in the object for which they were assembled, left little doubt of successful struggle against any opponent who might be put forward by the adverse party. On the same day, a number of persons, calling themselves, but without authority, a Committee of the Friends of Mr. Leyland, assembled in a private office, and having concerted a plan, called a meeting of freemen in Queen's square, in the evening; and Mr. Casey, and others, having harangued the meeting in their usual inflammatory style, it was resolved to sign a requisition to Mr. Leyland, to come forward as their candidate. To keep each others spirits up, and to produce something like effect, this requisition was carried in procession to Mr. Leyland, at the head of more than 3,000 persons, Mr. Green being in his accustomed office as leader. This requistion purported to be signed by 577 freemen, including, probably, many of those who are free of Liverpool, it is true, because Liverpool is free of them, and never ranked them among the number of her burgesses. Whether Mr. Leyland disapproved this mob like manner of being put forward, or for other reasons, the next morning he published an address, declining the honour. This produced, say the party, no small degree of depression, and might have been fatal to the bustle of a contested election, had not their passions been excited by their own theatrical manœuvres. The thing could not be given up, they "would not die soft."

The election commenced on Friday morning, a little after nine o'clock. Mr. Canning was proposed by John Bolton, Esq. and seconded by H. B. Hollingshead, Esq. The Town Clerk read a letter which had been addressed to him by Mr. Leyland, disclaiming all intention of offering himself as a candidate, and enclosing a hand-bill which he had published, declaratory of this determination. These documents are as follow:—

Copy of a letter from Mr. LEYLAND to the Town Clerk.

"*Walton-Hall, 7th June*, 1816.

"DEAR SIR,—Having addressed the Freemen of Liverpool on Wednesday last, on the subject of their invitation to offer myself as a Candidate to represent that Borough in Parliament, I take the liberty of enclosing a copy thereof, which you will be so good as read on the Hustings, this morning, as *I continue determined to decline every proceeding in my behalf to obtain that honour.*

"I am, Dear Sir,
"Your obedient humble Servant,
"THOMAS LEYLAND."

"WILLIAM STATHAM, Esq.
Town Clerk."

"*To the Free and Independent Burgesses of Liverpool.*

"GENTLEMEN,—The Requisition presented to me last night, signed by 577 free Burgesses of Liverpool, inviting me to offer myself to represent this Borough in Parliament, requires my grateful acknowledgment.

"Willing I as should be to make every personal sacrifice to be in any degree useful to the inhabitants of this town, I cannot consent, that any endeavours should be used to obtain for me so distinguished an honour; you will therefore oblige me by ceasing to exercise any effort on my behalf for that purpose. With this full determination, I shall, however, always be ready to give my humble assistance towards checking every abuse, and in support of the rights and independence of the Burgesses of this populous town.

"I am, with the greatest respect, Gentlemen,
"Your obedient humble servant,
"THOS. LEYLAND."

"*King-street, 5th June*, 1816."

Notwithstanding the declaration contained in the above letter and hand-bill, Mr. Leyland was put in nomination by the Rev. William Shepherd, seconded by Colonel Williams. The proposer, as our readers will perceive by the report of his speech, and seconder of Leyland, rung their usual changes on reform, economy, freedom, placemen, &c. and on Mr. Canning's absence and appointment. To what related to himself Mr. Canning gave a dignified answer. He would explain every part of his conduct, not to his accusers, "for they had no claim to attention," but after the "poll to such as had a right to hear his justification."

The emblems of the respective parties were red and green: the friends of Mr. Canning adopted the *red*, and those calling themselves the friends of Mr. Leyland the *green*.

About two hours after the commencement of the poll, the Rev. Mr. Shepherd came forward, and stated, that being disappointed in the support which he had been led to count upon, and not wishing to prolong a struggle which he now felt, could only terminate in the return of Mr. Canning, he, for his part, intended to withdraw, and, though he could not answer for any one but himself, sincerely hoped, that nothing further would be done to protract the poll. He felt the less difficulty in expressing this hope, as, although he confessed himself still averse to Mr. Canning's election, he had, at least, the consolation of knowing, that whatever business might be confided to that Right Honourable Gentleman, as the representative of Liverpool, would be transacted with a degree of ability which could not but reflect honour on the town.

Mr. Canning, upon this, addressed the Mayor in a few words, declaring his readiness to do justice to the frank and honourable manner in which the Rev. Gentleman had intimated his intention of withdrawing his interference from the contest; and, with an expression of the most affecting cordiality, advanced to Mr. Shepherd, and shook hands with him.

Notwithstanding, this declaration of Mr. Shepherd, (who immediately quitted the hustings,) and after a pause of half an hour, in the course of which the proclamation was once read, the poll was resumed, and continued until half past four o'clock, when the result was:—

Mr. Canning..... 250
Mr. Leyland..... 159
Majority for Mr. Canning——91

The friends of Mr. Canning attended him to Mr. Bolton's house in Duke street; and, from the balcony, he delivered as eloquent and argumentative a speech as we ever had the pleasure of hearing, and redeemed the pledge which he had given in the morning, to reply to the objections of his opponents. This speech will be found in our last page. The self-styled friends of Mr. Leyland repaired to Clayton square.

The poll was resumed on Saturday morning, a little before ten o'clock; and at its close, at five o'clock, the numbers stood as follow:—

Mr. Canning..... 550
Mr. Leyland..... 370
Majority..... ——180

At the close of the poll this afternoon commenced a scene of riot and confusion which will throw an indelible stain on the memory of this election. A great number of the green party having come in collision with a party of Mr. Canning's friends, near the top of Church-street, a struggle ensued: Mr. C.'s party very wisely retreated up Bold-street, pursued by that of the green, throwing stones, and whatever other missile weapons were at hand; some of which struck the carriage in which was Mr. Canning, without, however, materially injuring either him or any of his friends who were in it.

A few minutes after Mr. Canning's friends arrived in Duke-street, a large body of the adverse party, consisting principally of the lowest rabble, but among whom we observed, with deep regret, some young men of respectable appearance, attacked them, but were repulsed, after some of each party having sustained personal injury. As soon, however, as Mr. Canning's friends had dispersed, Mr. Bolton's house was attacked by a similar mob; who demolished a number of the windows; as well as those of the contiguous house of Mr. Bourne, for having sheltered a gentleman from their fury. The arrival of the police soon afterwards restored order; and no further outrage, that we have heard, took place that night.

The poll commenced at the usual hour on Monday morning; and, at its close in the afternoon, the numbers were—

Mr. Canning.....850
Mr. Leyland.....552
Majority.....——298

This afternoon, the scene of riot and outrage which commenced on Saturday, was repeated, and far exceeded that in violence. As if by design, though we would fain hope to the contrary, a party of Mr. Leyland's friends placed themselves at the top of Harrington-street, at the very moment when Mr. Canning's friends were about entering the same street, and thereby blocked up the passage. As might naturally be expected, a scuffle took place, and, after much personal injury being sustained on both sides, it ended in Mr. Canning's party breaking through the adverse line.—We witnessed, with grief, this tumultuous scene. Defeat sometimes irritates; and the scene of tumult and outrage was revived by the green party in Church-street, & continued through Bold street. Missile weapons flew about in every direction, and many persons sustained severe wounds. During the continuance of this riot, the iron rails of the Dispensary, in Church-street, were thrown down; and a poor man, with a wooden leg, had the sound one broken.

The green party hung upon the rear of that of Mr. Canning, throwing stones and other missiles; and they even had the temerity to commence an attack on Mr. Canning's friends congregated in Duke-street, and to throw stones at the house of Mr. Bolton. Their temerity proved unfortunate to many of them: a considerable number was taken into custody by the police, and the rest dispersed.

Yesterday, the poll commenced as usual. But the scenes of outrage and riot which occurred on the preceding days did not pass unnoticed by the Magistrates. They assembled yesterday morning at the Town-hall, in order to concert such measures as might be necessary to restore the peace of the town, and to afford protection to the lives and property of the inhabitants. Mr. Leyland attended as a magistrate. A deputation from the respective Committees also attended, to unite their endeavours to promote this desireable object. A placard was afterwards issued, subscribed by the Town Clerk, offering a large reward for the discovery of any of the rioters. Hand-bills were also issued by direction of the Committees for a similar object, and for regulating the march of the adverse parties at the close of the poll. A number of Special Constables were sworn in; who were distinguished among the throng by having the numbers of the district to which they belonged printed on paper, and tied on their hats. The subsequent hand-bill was issued by Mr. Canning's Committee:—

"*Committee Room, Tuesday, June 11th*, 1816.

"The Committee for conducting Mr. Canning's Election beg to inform the Freemen of Liverpool and the Public at large, that at a General Meeting of the Magistrates for the Borough, held this day, (at which Meeting a Deputation from each Committee attended by invitation,) Mr. Leyland was present, and made a public Declaration. "That none of the proceedings in his name had his sanction, approbation, or consent;"—that from the first he had declined all invitations to become a Candidate, and in proof referred to the printed Bill to which his signature was affixed, and more particularly to his Letter to the Town Clerk, dated the 7th instant, which had been read previous to the opening of the Poll, and of which a copy is subjoined; and he said, that at a subsequent application, presented to him on Sunday last, signed by fifty Gentlemen, he had repeated his determination to decline the honour they intended him, and that he disapproved of every proceeding which had been taken on his behalf. Mr. LEYLAND then expressed his regret and concern at the disturbances which had taken place in the town, and declared that it would give him the highest satisfaction to see an end put to the poll."

The poll closed at the usual hour; and the result was a proud majority of 494 in favour of Mr. Canning. The numbers were:—

Mr. Canning..... 1,200
Mr. Leyland..... 706
Majority.....——494

The efficiency of the police, and the opposite direction in which the two parties moved from the hustings, obviated all outrage and riot, and we have great pleasure, in stating, that during the last night the town has been as peaceable & tranquil as on ordinary occasions.

Last evening the Committee for conducting Mr. Leyland's election, issued official notice of their intention of retiring from the contest. It remains to be seen whether this hopeless cause will be still persevered in.

We have not heard that any lives have been lost during this reign of violence, though several persons were reported to have been killed.

Of the causes of these violent disorders, and of the party who first commenced them, there is of course conflicting opinions; each party endeavours to exculpate itself. But we know, that some of them have arisen from the most trivial causes. The waving of a ribbon, we are credibly informed, caused the disturbance in Church-street, on Monday afternoon. If the poll is still to be protracted, we would earnestly caution ladies and gentlemen who may occupy stations in windows, not to wave their colours when the adverse party is near, as it has a tendency to irritate the minds of men who, during the heat of an election, are more guided by passion than by reason.

Such is as correct a narrative as we have been able to collect of the events of the election. Tumult, more or less, is an usual attendant of an election; but men of sober judgment admit, that the conduct of Mr. Leyland's pseudo-friends was highly blameable. Their manner of entering into the affair was directly adapted to produce tumult, & the passions of the populace have been stimulated by the most gross and mischievous statements. Had they obtained a candidate, this would not have been pardonable. Had they obtained Mr. Leyland, we believe it would not have occurred; that gentleman would not have supported himself by such measures. As it was, the town was thrown into "confusion without object or end," the storm was raised by men who could not govern it, strong enough to agitate, but who have too little influence to control. We hope, however, that their conduct on this occasion will not be forgotten. The indignant spirit of the town will be concentrated, respectable men of different parties will unite, to put it henceforward out of the power of a few men, some of them neither townsmen nor countrymen, men of neither property nor consideration, except in a political mob, to throw the public into confusion, and to put the property and lives of the inhabitants at the mercy of an excited populace.

SPEECH OF MR. CANNING AT THE CLOSE OF THE THIRD DAY'S POLL.

Gentlemen, if I were addressing you only as a Candidate, I should indeed be grieved at the scenes which I have just witnessed; but as a brother freeman, I confess, I am ashamed for our town.—(*Applause.*)

Gentlemen, what have they to answer for, who have created, and who prolong, this state of things, without any possible object, when a single word, fairly spoken out, would know the effect of putting an end to it!—(*Applause.*)

Gentlemen, I know nothing of Mr. Leyland but his name; but I understand and believe him to be a gentleman of respectable character, of immense fortune, and of great influence in the town of Liverpool. Standing in such a situation, how can he bear that his name should be made a pretext of outrage and riot, which will couple the memory of his opposition (if it be his) with the disgrace of this great town?—(*Applause.*)

Gentlemen, if there be any friend of Mr. Leyland's in this assembly, I earnestly wish that he would go to Mr. Leyland from hence, would represent to him the scandalous scenes that have been passing, and call upon him manfully to come forward and lend his aid towards checking the disorders which are committed in his name. If Mr. Leyland yet retains hopes of success on the poll, let him appear in his own person on the hustings; but if he persevere in the determination which is ascribed to him, not even to avail himself of a majority, should he obtain one, if elected your representative in Parliament, to serve, unless compelled by law; in God's name, let him make an unequivocal and conclusive declaration to that effect; and I presume all contest must cease.—(*Appaluse.*)

I have heard of men whose element is mischief, and whose delight is in disturbance. Such, surely, cannot be the temper of Mr. Leyland. I have heard of those who, in pursuit of a tempting object, would not much scruple as to what measures they employed, or what evils they might occasion. But this is the first time in my life, that I have heard of a man who would risk the peace of the community of which he is a member, and in which he must have many friends, not for an object of his own desire, but for the acquisition of what, even if acquired, he would disdain. I trust, that such cannot be Mr. Leyland's intention. I cannot but believe, that, when truly informed of the state of the town, if he regards the good will of his neighbours, if he regards his duty as a magistrate, sworn to maintain that peace which is now so shamefully violated—I cannot help thinking, that on a view of all these considerations, he will feel it a duty to appear to-morrow at the hustings, and to say distinctly, intelligibly, and definitively, whether he does or does not take any interest in all that you are risking and enduring on his account.

Let Mr. Leyland come before you as a Candidate, & for myself, I am ready to receive him, with all the respect which belongs to the character of your townsman, and with all the courtesy in which, I hope, I have never been wanting to any rival Candidate for your favor. If, on the other hand, he comes forward to decline the contest, and declines it in so explicit a manner as to throw upon those who use his name without his permission such a responsibility as shall prevent them longer from sporting, as they have hitherto done, with the feelings and safety of the town, he will act the part of an upright magistrate, and an honourable man.—(*Applause.*)—But, if pursuing neither of these intelligible lines of conduct, he continues to allow his name to be used for the purpose of keeping open a vexatious poll, and risking thereby the repetition of such excesses as we have this day witnessed; upon him, in my conscience I think, lies the responsibility for all the mischief that may follow.

Gentlemen, I will not address you to-day on any other subject: but I cannot dismiss you without thanking you for the protection which you have this day given, not to me personally, because I have no reason to apprehend, that to me any personal outrage was intended, but to those valuable friends of mine, your eminent fellow townsmen, who accompanied me, and not a hair of whose heads I could bear to see injured in my cause. I trust, that the awakened activity of the magistracy will prevent the renewal of any call for your exertions in self defence.

I will now add nothing more, except to communicate to you the state of the poll. We have improved greatly both the amount and the relative proportion of our majority of Saturday. I am 293 above (what I must call him, for want of any other term, which would express more precisely the relation in which we stand to each other) my opponent.—(*Applause.*)

SPEECH AT THE CLOSE OF THE FOURTH DAY'S POLL.

Gentlemen, I am happy to address you to-day in the language of congratulation; and first in respect to what was uppermost in my thoughts and feelings, when I addressed you last night—the peace and tranquillity of the town.

Gentlemen, the magistrates have performed their duty in the most prompt and judicious manner: and every one of you may return from this assembly to his home to-night, in the assurance that his aid will not be wanted to repress tumult in the streets, and that his family will not be assailed in their chambers by the brutal fury of a drunken mob.—(*Applause.*)

Gentlemen, it would be uncandid not to mention to you that Mr. Leyland has this day attended in his place to take his share of duty and responsibility as a magistrate; and that he has thus lent his aid to the restoration of that tranquillity which had been disturbed by the use (or abuse) of his name as a mock-candidate for your favour.—(*Applause.*) Gentlemen, I am informed, that Mr. Leyland has done more: that he has taken the opportunity which his attendance as a magistrate afforded him, of renewing this day, in a more explicit and distinct form, the declaration, that he does *not* court your suffrages on the present occasion; and that even if, contrary to all reasonable probability, he were to be returned by an unsought and unwelcome majority, he would still decline to serve you,—Gentlemen, I know of no law which would compel him to serve; and the result, therefore, of such a return, could his friends (as they call themselves) have obtained it at the price which they were ready to pay for it, in the destruction of your peace and comfort, would have been to present to you the shadow of a candidate, matured into the shadow of a representative.—(*Applause.*)

But, Gentlemen, with Mr. Leyland I have done. He returns, by his declaration of this day, within the sacred pale of private life, into which God forbid that he or any man should be pursued by political hostility.—(*Applause.*)

The legacy, however, which Mr. Leyland involuntarily leaves behind him, to the friends [illegible] so just a claim upon his remembrance, is a persevering, though hopeless, contest. Hopeless, I am sure, you will agree with me in pronouncing it, when you know that the poll of this day has augmented my numbers to 1,200; an amount unexampled (as I am informed) in a four days' poll at Liverpool; and that my majority over the votes polled—I know not for what [illegible] disclaimed as they are by Mr. Leyland) —the *thrown away*—which was yesterday 293, is this day [illegible] 494.—(*Applause.*)

☞ *To be continued in the Supplement.*

A CARD.

MESSRS. ANDERSON & CO. have remaining for Sale, a few Tickets in the MADRAS THIRD CLASS LOTTERY, which may be had on application at their Office, for Rupees 120 each, until the 10th Instant.

The Drawing of the LOTTERY Commenced the 2d December 1816.

Bombay, 4th December 1816.

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY M. D. CRUZ, Number 10, MILITARY SQUARE,
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the PRINTER, *who will pay due attention to their Orders.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 4th December 1816.

(Continued from the Last Page.)

Gentlemen, what course our adversaries now mean to pursue, disowned as they are by the worthy Gentleman in whose name they have so long attempted to delude you; whether they have some other invisible candidate to substitute in his room; some new *bottled conjuror*, whom they will invite you to see uncorked at the hustings, I cannot pretend to divine. But I would have you be prepared for continued exertion: for though I and my friends near me are aware, that rumours of the complete abandonment of the contest are to be circulated this evening; we are aware also, that the object of such rumours is to throw you off your guard, and, if possible, to get the start of you to-morrow. If my friends on the hustings to-day had listened to the insinuations which were conveyed to them, they would have believed the close of the poll to be at hand, and would have relaxed in those exertions, which must ultimately make us triumphant. But they were too wary to be thus deceived. In another day, I have no doubt, we shall wring, from the avowed necessities of our antagonists, that success, which they would fain have had us believe to-day could only be the fruit of concession and compromise. —(*Applause.*)

Gentlemen, after the close of the poll, another opportunity will occur, more favourable than the present, for the consideration of other topics, which I purposely omit during the continuance of the contest. I take leave of you for this evening; exhorting you to maintain that moderation which you have displayed hitherto, without, however, at all relaxing that firmness which has caused your moderation to be respected. The result which you desire cannot be long withholden from you; but your continued efforts are still necessary to secure it.—(*Applause.*)

SECOND EDITION.

LIVERPOOL COURIER OFFICE,
Twelve o'Clock.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that the POLL HAS CLOSED, and MR. CANNING declared REPRESENTATIVE OF THE BOROUGH. The Chairing will take place this afternoon at three o'clock: the Rout is Castle-street, Lord-street, Church-st. Ranelagh-street, Lime-street, Christian-street, Myrtle-street, St. Ann's-street, to the top of Duke-street.

On the closing of the Poll, Mr. Canning said a few words to the following effect:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

When you recollect what took place on these Hustings on the first day of the Poll, upon Mr. Shepherd's handsome, but ineffectual retirement, you will not be surprised that I should have paused some time before I could believe the contest to be at length really concluded. Nor will it, I hope, be considered as ungracious on my part, if I do not profess myself to be at this moment at all affected by the same feelings which overpowered me when I addressed you on that occasion.

At the same time, I can assure the Gentlemen who have been the instruments of prolonging this vexatious Poll, that I entertain no resentment against them. They have been acting, no doubt, on a sense of duty, however mistaken: or if politics and party have been the influencing motives of their conduct, I am well persuaded that there has been nothing personal to me in their hostility, and that now, as in the memorable contest of four years ago, the struggle has been a struggle of principles.

I rejoice the more in the victory; but without assuming to myself now, any more than in 1812, any personal share in the triumph.

In offering my acknowledgments to you, Mr. Mayor, and to the other officers concerned in the election, for their constant attention and activity; in returning my warmest thanks to my friends, for their unparalleled exertions in my behalf;—I take leave of my opponents with the same declaration which I made on the close of the last election, that, once again Member for Liverpool, no one of my Constituents, who may have occasion to apply to me in that character, shall find reason to believe, from my manner of receiving his application, that I recollect his conduct here, or bear in mind his political connexions.

ELGIN MARBLES.

MR. PAYNE KNIGHT'S ANSWER TO THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

As the author of an article, on the Elgin Marbles in No. XXVIII. of the *Quarterly Review*, expresses a wish to hear Mr. Payne Knight's explanation of the parts of his evidence concerning them, which he has so grossly misrepresented, he shall be very concisely gratified; and if his motives are such as he professes, he will forthwith avow and retract his calumnies.

As to his observations on *men gar* and *de*, they only betray his extreme ignorance of the Greek language, in which the former is merely the initial, and the latter the consecutive connective in a sentence; and as the words which were initial in Plutarch's sentence were consentive in the witness's he thought himself at liberty to introduce them grammatially, when he could do it without altering the sense, which he conceives (with all due deference to these heaven-born Hoogeveens) he has not altered in the slightest degree.

As for believing this mass of architectural sculpture to be the work of Phidias, it is a sort of belief which defies argument. Plutarch states that Pericles contrived to employ all the artists and artisans of Athens, who had votes, in his public works; and in the figures of the Metopes alone there is evidence of many different hands of various degrees of merit. In those of the pediments too, there is equally distinct evidence of their being of different and remote ages: if any reliance is to be placed on what have hitherto been deemed certain Criteria in the chronology of Art. The figure of Hercules, called a Theseus, is the Crotoniate Hercules extant upon many coins of that city, some anterior, some posterior to the time of Phidias, and with the title *krotomaktas* always inscribed over it. Croto having perished long before the time of Hadrian, the Statue was then without doubt at Rome; and it is extremely probable that he should have a copy of it made as a symbol to accompany his own image in the additional decorations of the Parthenon: but, extremely improbable that Phidias, Callicrates or Ictinus should have borrowed the guardian god of a Dorian city of Italy to adorn the temple of the guardian goddess of Athens. That the image of Hadrian was there, such as it appears on his coins, Wheeler says positively; and when Mr. Visconti undertakes to prove that it was Vulcan, he should have first proved that it had a cap, or that Vulcan was ever represented without one.

As for the head of Ajax, at Petworth, Mr. Knight assures the Reviewer that, had it not been in a much better state of preservation than that of the Hercules abovementioned, neither he nor any of his colleagues would have praised it, or even admitted it into their publication. It has brows and features, of which the grandeur of the expression still remains, though the delicacy of the finishing is lost; but in all these remnants of the Metopes and pediments of the Parthenon there is not a single feature left.

The Frieze of Phigaleia is unquestionably inferior to the best specimens from Athens, but it is as unquestionably superior throughout to the worst even of the Metopes; and the Reviewer, by calling it low relief, proves that he is unacquainted with it, the figures being very highly relieved; while those of the Frieze of the Parthenon are in low or flat relief.

As for the scale of pecuniary value, Mr. Knight formed it as accurately as he could from what his experience furnished of prices paid for articles of the same class; and if the Soros and Ægyptian Beetle are worth no more than the Reviewer supposes, why did the Proprietor bring them to England at so great an expence, and then expect the public to pay it?

In page 541 of the *Review*, occurs an instance of fraud in quotation, unparalleled, it is to be hoped, in the malevolence of controversy or libel. The witness was examined as to the modes in which antient artists described or recorded the execution of their own works, with their own names, of which he mentions three; and is then immediately asked whether the word *eirgazeto* is ever so employed. To this he answers, *No; I believe no artist would describe it (his work) so himself; it is the historical expression.* (See printed Report page 49.) But the Reviewer quotes the single syllable *no* as the whole of the answer; and then applies it to what the witness had clearly and distinctly answered in the affirmative; namely, the historical use of the word *eirgazeto* in describing the works of others, by Plutarch, Pausanias, and every other historian of art; while the artists themselves use *epoiese*. It is charitably to be wished that the confusion of ideas imputed to the witness could, on this occasion, be reasonably imputed to the Reviewer; since, if he has acted knowingly and with design, there is no epithet of scorn and detestation which language can supply, that will not appear feeble and inadequate when applied to him.

At the bottom of page 539 of the *Review*, is a note containing a narrative of a private transaction, which would be too trivial and unimportant to be obtruded upon the public, did not the gross and continued falsehoods of it implicate the reputation of another person, to whom it may be of serious consequence. The real transaction was as follows:—About three years ago Mr. Bonelli, of Golden-square, sold to Mr. Payne Knight some engraved gems, & among them a fragment of a head of a Flora, valued at *one hundred*, not *two hundred and fifty pounds*; and paid for partly in money, and partly in duplicate medals. Though Mr. Bonelli gave no assurances of its being antient, not only the purchaser, but the late Mr. Marchant, whom he consulted as usual, and other experienced judges, held it to be so; nor was it doubted till about four months ago, when Mr. Pistrucci, an artist from Rome, proclaimed it at Sir Joseph's to be his own work, executed for Mr. Bonelli for twenty Roman crowns, exclusive of the stone which his employer supplied. Mr. Knight, however, so far from persisting and blustering as the Reviewer states, expressed his satisfaction in Italian, and in the presence of Sir Joseph Banks, at there being a living artist of so much merit; and from hence went to Mr. Bonelli and urged him to tell the truth, assuring him at the same time that, admitting the work to be Pistrucci's he had no charge to make against him; the unique beauty of the stone being a sufficient reason for the price. Bonelli persisted that he had bought it among a parcel of others, said to have belonged to the late Sir Robert Ainsley, covered with a calcarious incrustation, which he employed Pistrucci to remove, and paid him twenty Roman Crowns for his work, and the expense of having it set in a ring. As the readiest means of judging between them, Mr. Knight commissioned Mr. Pistrucci to make a facsimile, which he accordingly did, and at the end of three months brought it, of the same form indeed, but in style and execution as different as possible to his eye and demanded for it, not as the Reviewer states, *fenbut fifty pounds sterling*; and in addition that the purchaser should formally acknowledge both to be by the same hand. This impudent proposal, repeated the next day in writing, Mr, Knight civilly, yet peremptorily declined; but, so far from blustering or persisting obstinately, proposed that both works should be submitted together to the most able artists and experienced judges, to decide between the two contrary asserters, being himself quite indifferent in it, the article remaining the same, whoever made it: and its pecuniary value being no consideration, he never having sold, or attempted to sell, otherwise than at a public auction without reserve, any work of art, at any other price than that which he paid. Mr. Pistrucci having declined this proposal, he has only to repeat it to the present proprietor of his work, whoever he may be; and to add, in justice to Bonelli, that he has repeatedly offered to take back all or any part of the articles purchased of him, and to repay the money with interest. In the case in question too, the surface of the stone, though is has been carefully and skilfully cleaned, still bears such demonstrative testimony to his veracity, that unless his opponent can bring other proofs of his own ability to counterfeit the slow effects of time on such bodies, his oath will not much avail with experienced and impartial judges.

It may seem strange, that on such subjects as these the angry passions of any one like the Reviewer, not deeply or directly interested, should be so excited as to obliterate every sentiment of morality and regard to truth: but the case is, that they who feed on public profusion, always wish to extend its ramifications as widely as possible, and thence become first party and then personal enemies of all who endeavour to repress or impede its progress. As this enmity takes up its objects thus in the mass, it spreads a general hardness over the heart, and thereby renders public prodigality the most pernicious and most prolific source of private depravity. Men begin meanly corrupt, grow gradually callous in profligacy, and finish their career of baseness by becoming as atrociously flagitious, as the natural cowardice of wickedness will allow them to be. Steady and uniform in the principles of fraudulent malevolence only, they are momentarily accommodating themselves to every variety in its practice; now promulgating, with unshaken confidence, the most palpable and injurious falsehoods; and then, almost in the same breath, affecting, with all the reserve of conscientious delicacy, to discredit a witness, because, to preserve the integrity of grammar, he had introduced a consecutive for an initial particle, in quoting from a language which they did not understand.

These few examples of the Reviewer's learning honesty, and veracity, being sufficient to show both what he is, and what he *is not*; it becomes unworthy of the dignity of criticism or honourable controversy to follow him further through the dirty fallacies of misrepresentation, misquotation, and misapplication; or to wade through the muddy shallows of argument and vulgar abortions of wit arising out of them. Indeed, the whole had been treated with the same contemptuous silence, by the principal object of attack, had not his justice and humanity been called upon to save a defenceless and unoffending foreigner from being utterly ruined and disgraced by the cold, treacherous, unprovoked malignity of an anonymous calumniator. Pursuits of taste are mere matters of frivolous, or, at best, elegant amusement, in which no one of enlarged intellect can attach high value upon reputation for skill and discernment; but *every man's moral character, whatever be his situation in life, is the citadel of his happiness; and the wretch who treacherously charges the mine to overthrow it, is only a more cowardly and gratuitous assassin, than the midnight robber, who murders him in his bed. Lurking beneath his disguise, it is a sacred duty to arm against him; and discovered, to drive him from society as a morbid mass of contagion, whose atmosphere is death.*

[*The Examiner,—June 9.*

MISERIES OF A SCHOOLMASTER.

The Groans of Pædagogus and his Usher, with a few Sighs from his Wife.

Pæd.—Having a boy brought to your school, with the character of a great genius, which you soon find out to consist in doing every thing he ought not to do, and avoiding every thing he ought to do.

Usher.—Being accountable for this boy out of school hours.

Mrs. Pæd.—Receiving a long letter once a fortnight from a maiden aunt, requesting me to see that he takes his *medicine* every night, and puts on his hat whenever he goes out into the play ground.

Pæd.—Explaining a difficult passage, and suddenly discovering, that the eldest boy in the class has drawn a caricature of you on a blank leaf of his Virgil, and is handing it round to the rest.

Usher.—Finding you have been walking half a dozen times, to and fro, before a lady's boarding school in the neighbourhood with a paper on your back, informing the world that you are an ass.

Pæd.—Being informed by a parent that he is very well satisfied with your school, but he thinks his child would come on faster, if he were removed now and then.

Usher.—Yes, upon the same principle, I suppose, that a gardener transplants cabbages, to make them grow more rapidly.

Juggling.—The Rabbi Barchocitebas, in the region of Hadriam, by breathing flames, made the credulous Jews believe that he was the looked for Messiah; and the Emperor Constantine was thrown into great terror, when Valentinian informed him that he had seen one of the body guards in the evening breathing out fire and flames. Some of the historians pretend that these deceptions were performed by putting inflammable substances within a nut shell, pierced at both ends. Our own fire eaters content themselves with rolling a little flax or hemp so as to form a ball about the size of a walnut, which is suffered to burn till nearly consumed; more flax is then tightly rolled round it; the fire will thus remain within for a long time, and sparks may be blown from it without injury, provided the air be respired, not by the mouth, but through the nostrils. Professor Beckman mentions an Englishman of the name of Richardson, who used to chew burning coals, pour melted lead on his tongue, and swallow melted glass. The skin of the soles of the feet and the hands may be rendered so callous as to secure the nerves from any injury; and it is not uncommon at the copper works, for the workmen to take melted copper, in their horny hands, and throw it against the wall; this the Professor says, he has seen himself; & he adds, that during the time, a smell was emitted like that of a singed horn; he observes further, that the skin may be made callous enough to contain such an ordeal in various ways, and among others, by frequently moistening is with spirits of vitriol, or by repeatedly rubbing it with oil, which in time will render leather horney. He does not, however, explain by what process the tongue and interior of the mouth may be rendered callous. The trial by ordeal was supposed to be a juggling trick of the priests, employed as best suited their views. After it was abolished, Albertus Magnus, a Dominican monk, pretended to discover the secret, which he said was a paste composed of the sap of the Althea, (marshmallow) the slit my seeds of the flea-bane, and the white of an egg, which protected their hands so completely, that they could handle with impunity red hot iron.—*Beckman's History of Inventions.*

Poetry.

ON THE HOTTENTOT VENUS.

So modest was this beauteous fair,
So mark'd for her retiring air,
So shy you'd always find her!
That never could you get a sight
Of any charm, by day or night,
Unless you stole *behind* her.

ADDRESSED TO THE THEATRICAL POETS OF "THE MORNING CHRONICLE."

I've read with gall your ballads all,
On beauties of the scene, O,
To sing the sweet LUPPINO.

Oft to the play I haste away,
From whist, loo, or cassino;
For who regards a game at cards,
When he can see LUPPINO.

Oh! she is fair and debonnaire,
Of dancers all the queen, O;
No tricksy sprite is half so light,
As lovely Miss LUPPINO.

From thy dark eye Love's archery
Assails my heart I ween, O;
Those agile feet thy pow'r complete,
And make me thine, LUPPINO.

Don Quixote sought, and bravely fought,
For helmet of Mambrino;
But thy bright charms might stir to arms
E'en Sancho's self, LUPPINO.

Those, ont a few, with devil's blue,
With megrims, and with spleen, O,
Would find a cure by seeing your
Enliv'ning grace, LUPPINO.

Once to the play I went my way,
When to my great chagrin, O,
I found it chang'd, and all deranged,
For you were ill, LUPPINO.

The Archduke John, while walking on
Brighthelmstone's crowded Steyne, O,
Would never see a match to thee,
Oh! delicate LUPPINO.

I some have heard to thee preferred,
But, surely, nought can he know
Of grace and air, who would compare
Another with LUPPINO.

To gain thy hand, I would withstand
The bravo Abellino;
I'd rather feel his poisoned steel,
Than give up thee, LUPPINO.

Not fairest flow'rs, that deck my bow'rs
In spring, when trees are green, O,
Can please my eye so daintily,
As sight of fair LUPPINO.

I envy not, the splendid lot
Of wealthy Prince Canino;
Confin'd to Rome, he cannot come
To see the rare LUPPINO.

I rather would have spilt my blood,
At fight of Borodino,
Than feel the smart thy charms impart,
Most beautiful LUPPINO.

Then cheat my eyes with some disguise,
Thy wond'rous beauties screen, O;
Or don't disdain to ease my pain,
And smile on me, LUPPINO.

I could make rhymes a score more times,
But that I do not mean, O;
I'll only add, I'm raving mad
With love of Miss LUPPINO.

BOMBAY.—*Printed for the* PROPRIETORS, by M. D. CRUZ, No 10, Military Square.

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